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ON BOARD THE "DEUTSCHLAND" c

18. MAY 1925

by

Leila Gardner (Trapmann) von Meister

Photo-offset copy
Newberry Library
Chicago, Illinois
1972

On board the "Deutschland" 18. May 1925.

L. Meister

1713597



IN recording the details I have been able to collect concerning our American Ancestors, it has been necessary to say something of the history of South Carolina, and of the first settlement of Charleston in which they played a part, in order to give them their correct background. In doing so I have used Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel's work "Charleston" as chief reference, though some of the more personal details have been gleaned from other sources. I give a list of the works consulted in an appendix.

When Charles II. was restored to the throne of England, many members of the nobility who had suffered through their loyalty to the Stuart cause, were considered as justly entitled to reward. Amongst these were Lord Clarendon, the historian; The Duke of Albermarle; Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury); Lord Craven (the Preux Chevalier of the age, who like a knight of old had vowed life, and fortune to the beautiful Elisabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia — and of hearts); Lord Berkeley; Sir George Cateret; Sir John Colleton; and Sir William Berkeley, all gallant Cavaliers.

To these gentlemen termed the Lords Proprietors "His most sacred Majesty", so runs the old charter, granted. "All that territory situate between the southernmost part of Virginia, and the river San Mathias" which latter formed the northern boundary of the Spanish dominions.

This tract of land had already seen the failure of one group of colonists, for already at the close of the XVI century a small band of French Huguenots sent by Admiral Coligny to find a refuge for "men of the Religion" had attempted to form a settlement there in vain. They were overtaken by misfortune, and were eventually done to death by the Spaniards from St. Augustine. In the reign of Charles II. the only remaining traces of this French occupation were a ruined fort, and a broken column carved with the Fleur-de-lys, and bearing the names "Carolina", (after Charles IX. of France) and "Port-Royal". For nearly a century the land had lain neglected, until England stepped in and claimed it, allowing the Lords Proprietors to send an expedition under Captain Robert Sandford, who landing at Port-Royal took possession of the country in the name of the King of England.

Some years elapsed however, before a group of colonists, sent out from England via the Barbadoes, and Bermuda under the leadership of Captain William Sayle, landed at Port-Royal, and moving northwards, settled at a place called by the Spaniards St. Georges Bay, but rechristened by Sandford "Ashley river", in honour of the Lord Proprietor who had taken the most interest in the new colony.

At a spot which they named "Albermarle Point" the hundred and sixty souls who had come out with Sayle established themselves, and soon a little town sprung up that was later named Charles Town. Further emigrants joined the settlers, and amongst these in the very earliest years came Sir John Yeamans, and Colonel James Moore from the Barbadoes, both ancestors of ours.

Sir John Yeamans was of Cavalier stock, who like the Lord Proprietors had suffered for the Stuart cause, his father an Alderman of Bristol having been executed in 1643 for his fidelity to the crown.

Sir John was born at Bristol in 1611, he attained the rank of Colonel in the royalist army, and emigrated to the Barbadoes in 1650. In recognition of his family's loyalty to the Stuarts, and of his own services in colonisation, he was made a Baronet, and with a commission for the Governorship in his pocket, he came to Carolina in 1664, and became the first Governor of the new colony.

His appointment was at first unpopular, for the settlers who had come out with Sayle and suffered the brunt of the first struggles to establish an existence, resented his nomination. He brought with him however, a very good knowledge of the agricultural possibilities in those climates acquired from his experience in the Barbadoes, and thus soon won their confidence. He was the first man to import, and organise negro labour, and by so doing he decided the conditions of Carolina for all future time. He was Governor from 1664 to 1665, and after a pause for a further period of two years in 1672. In 1674 he retired to the Barbadoes, where he died in the same year.

His only daughter Margaret married James Moore who with Sir John Yeamans was amongst the first settlers to receive grants of land on the small affluent of the Cooper river, called from the fancied resemblance of its widening course to the curving neck of a goose "Goose-Creek". An old deed mentions a grant of 2400 acres being assigned to James Moore as early as 1683.

Such well-known southern names as Middleton, Izard, Smith, Bull, Rhett and Drayton are to be found in the

records of this date as settlers on the Ashley and Cooper rivers, and this group were soon to be known in the history of those early days as "The Goose-Creek men". In speaking of them Mrs. St. Julien Ravenal says "They differed from the 'plain people' who came out with Sayle, in that they were of higher class, mostly wealthy, and members of the Church of England. Thus began that class of landed gentry which perfectly well understood and accepted during the early colonial period, survived the Revolution, and formed a distinct and influential element of Charleston society down to 1865".

It was not long before the colonists began to realise that other places on the coast offered better protection, and more advantages than the site of their first settlement. After some exchange of correspondence with London, the Lords Proprietors ordered Governor West to remove from "Albermarle Point" to a spot which being bounded on two sides by the Ashley and Cooper rivers, and facing the ocean was considered more suitable, in that it offered better natural defences. "Wee let you know that Oyster Point is the place wee do appoint for the new Town, of which you are to take notice, and call it Charles Towne" Lord Ashley writes to Governor West in 1679. Following these instructions which were the result of their own suggestions, the colonists abandoned the old township, and in the course of the next year the new Charles Town was founded which became the capital of the Ashley and Cooper rivers settlement, and later the capital of South Carolina.

Although more emigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland, as well as Huguenots from France came to swell the numbers of the colonists, they had a strenuous task to establish the security necessary to their existence. It was

during this period that the Moore family of "the Goose-Creek men" began to play a prominent part.

Colonel James Moore was nominated Governor in 1700, after having consecutively filled the posts of Lord Proprietors Deputy, Receiver General, and Chief Justice. He was the son of the famous and brilliant Roger Moore the leader of the Irish rebellion of 1641, and a descendant of the Viscounts and Earls of Drogheda.

James Moore was evidently a man of spirit, and enterprise, for we read of his having penetrated far into the interior trading with the more friendly Indians in furs, timber, tar, pitch, and turpentine the chief articles of trade at that time. He even suggested to the Home Government to organise an expedition as far West as the Mississippi, where he declared gold and silver mines were to be found, and asked for the sum of £ 500 to finance the undertaking. He met with a curt refusal from London however, and the plan never materialised.

Although Moore's qualities as an adventurous leader were later to stand the colony in good stead, his hot Irish blood seems to have but little suited him for civic duties. He got into sore trouble with his Parliament which he treated in true Cavalier style; he prorogued and then dismissed it, and by some manoeuvre still a mystery to the historians of the day, he managed to induce the Assembly to grant him the men and money necessary to undertake an expedition against St. Augustine, the stronghold of the Spanish settlement.

This ill-fated enterprise was doubtless conceived by Moore to strengthen his position in the State. It was entered into however, with too great haste and without sufficient preparation. The Spaniards ensconced them-

selves behind the strong fortifications of their town, with ample provisions for a long siege, and after fruitless attempts to dislodge them, Moore had to abandon all hope of reducing them to surrender, and retired discomforted. It cost the colony £ 6000, and Moore his reputation, which he was only able to redeem several years later when the Appalachian Indians raided the settlement.

The failure of the expedition against St. Augustine seems to have been used by Moore's political enemies to prejudice him in the public's eyes, for there were two very distinct factions amongst the settlers. The men who were of Cavalier stock represented the aristocratic element, while those of puritan origin formed the middle-class. The Lords Proprietors had made a practise of choosing members of the former class almost exclusively for all posts of confidence and power in the colony, which created much jealousy amongst the puritans. Added to this the religious question played a part, for the cavalier settlers belonged to the Church of England, while the others were dissenters who having emigrated to America in search of religious, and civic liberty, were not unnaturally alarmed to see all the power in the State passing into the hands of a class which they regarded as the direct representatives of the british court party.

Religious freedom had been granted to all religions alike including the french Huguenots who were an important factor in the colony, still there was undoubtedly some cause for friction between the various contending elements and a certain time elapsed before complete harmony could be established.

McCrady, South Carolina's leading historian in speaking of the Cavalier settlers says "Hospitality, refinement and

literary culture distinguished this higher class of gentlemen", and from the records of the time it is obvious that it was this class which dominated the colony, and established at Charleston the social standards which lasted till the civil war, and still exist amongst the old families of the South.

Whatever Moore's shortcomings as Governor may have been, it is evident that he completely re-established himself in public opinion in later years, when under Sir Nathaniel Johnson's Governorship he led an expedition against the Appalachian Indians already referred to. With a small force of but fifty white men, and some friendly Indians he stormed seven Spanish-Indian forts, and returned triumphant with 1400 prisoners, and the church plate of the Spanish chapel. This exploit brought him universal recognition, and in a record dated March 22 1704 James Moore is praised by the Lords Proprietors in the following words. "Wee are likewise much satisfied with the wise conduct of Colonel Moore in his late expeditions, the succes of whose arms has gained a reputation to our Province, and wee return our thanks to so brave a patriot". This document is signed by Palatine Craven. In his "History of South Carolina" Ramsay speaks of James Moore as "a man excellently qualified for being a popular leader in perilous adventure; in every adventure he volunteered, and in all his undertakings was resolute, steady and inflexible".

James Moore did not live long to enjoy his recaptured prestige, for he died of yellow fever in 1706 leaving his sons James, and Maurice to carry on the traditions of their irish blood as fighters, and leaders.

James who later became the second Governor of that name, led a force into North Carolina and completely

subdued the Tuscaroras and Yemansee Indians who had made a series of murderous raids in that province, forcing the colonists to call to their neighbours for assistance. And when four years later the same fate befell South Carolina, and the tribes laid the whole country North, and South to within ten miles of the walls of Charleston waste, burning the plantations, and murdering nearly two hundred whites, it was Maurice Moore who finally accomplished their rout, driving them accross the Savannah as far as the Hiawassi river. "He will run you like Maury Mo" became a proverb amongst the Indians, and the name of Moore was as awe-inspiring to them as that of the "Black Douglas" was to the English of the fourteenth Century.

Our early ancestors had need of all their courage and resources in those pioneer days, for the stories of women and children captured, of murder and torture worse than death, were by no means rare. On the family tree of the Bulls opposite the name of John the youngest son of Stephen the emigrant, a note stating the grim fact, "First wife carried off by Indians 1715", gives a vivid idea of the dangers with which they had to contend. Yet the Indian tribes backed by the Spaniards of St. Augustine, to whom the Protestant settlers being heretics were little better than vermin, were not the only danger which threatened the Colony. Those were the days when pirates roved the seas, and Charleston history has many stirring tales of these daring bandits, who found those southern waters a happy hunting ground, and Charleston's trading ships tempting prizes.

But the "Goose-Creek men" were equal to the occasion, and it was to one of them, Captain William Rhett, that the honour of capturing the most redoubtable Pirate of the day was due.

Stede Bonnet, a gentleman by birth, and by profession a Brigand, had long been the terror of the whole southern coast. His audacity had reached the point when no merchant vessel dared either to enter, or leave Charleston harbour without an escort. The numerous inlets along that coast offered ideal hiding for these Highwaymen of the ocean, and it required much skill, as well as courage to seek out a Stede Bonnet in his lair, and challenge him to fight.

Captain Rhett volunteered to attempt the task, and with two merchant vessels hastily armed for the occasion he set sail in search of his enemy. Hearing that the pirate ship had been sighted near Cape Fear he steered North, and on reaching the point he saw the rover lying in the mouth of the river. Trusting to the superior tonnage of his ship, the Pirate came down stream with sails full set, and tried to pass the two smaller sloops and gain the open sea. Rhett however pressed him from the channel and drove his enemy aground on a sand shoal, but not without running both his own ships onto the shallows. The tide was on the ebb, and in this position the three ships remained for hours, during which the two vessels within firing distance of one another, Captain Rhett's "Henry" and the Pirate's "Royal James" kept up a murderous exchange of musketry which went on at intervals for five hours. Then the tide turned, and the two sloops getting afloat first closed in on the rovers ship. A scene of utter confusion then ensued, for the crew of the "Royal James" seeing that the advantage lay with their adversaries were seized with panic, and mutinied against their Captain, who to give him his due, would have fought to the death if his men had not turned against him. In vain he tried to force them to fight by threatening

to shoot them with his own hand, they threw down their arms and surrendered their ship.

Flushed with success Captain Rhett returned to Charleston with his prize. Bonnet however was a man of many resources, and within twenty four hours he had made his escape disguised as a woman. Nothing daunted Rhett set to sea again and recapturing his prisoner, he brought him back in chains this time to Charleston, where he was hanged with the forty men taken with him.

In her work "Dwelling houses of Charleston" Alice Huger Smith speaks of the marriage of Roger Moore, a descendant of Colonel James Moore the first Governor, and Catherine Rhett descended from Captain William Rhett as uniting two families famous in the annals of Charltonian history.

It was at this period of the Colony's history that the growing dissatisfaction with the rule of the Lords Proprietors began to declare itself. Needless to say these gentlemen preferred to remain in England while allowing the settlers the privilege of fighting Indians, Spaniards and Pirates unaided by any support from home. Deaf ears were turned to their appeals for help in their hour of need. It was only when the question of trade returns arose that the Lords Proprietors evinced any interest in their Provinces beyond the seas!

As might have been expected such conditions could not continue, and when at this juncture, while still smarting under the heavy debt incurred by the gallant, and unaided defence of their property, the colonists were informed that certain laws had been passed by the Lords Proprietors which threatened to hamper their trade, the Charlestonians rebelled, and took matters into their own hands.

With James Moore as their leader, on the 21 st. of December 1719 they turned out Governor Johnson, and declaring the Colony free of the rule of the Lords Proprietors, they placed themselves under the sovereignty of King George I, and elected Moore as their Governor. "Thus the Government became the King's, to the great joy of the people of this Province" so runs the declaration.

This early Revolution, for such it was, might have served as a warning to the home Government as to the temper of these first pioneers, and induced wiser counsels to prevail at a later period of the country's history. The men who had chosen to face the dangers, and hardships of colonisation rather than suffer religious, and political oppression at home, valued their dearly purchased liberty far too highly to relinquish it without a struggle. Fifty years later the same spirit showed itself when the call of the country to defend its freedom found an echo in the hearts of the Carolinians. Although by descent chiefly of Cavalier stock, and enclined to cling to their traditional loyalty to the British Crown, they valued liberty beyond all things, and the response was swift, and unanimous.

It was at the time of the War of Independence that a Moore again played a part, lending the Revolutionary Government for those days the very considerable sum of fourteen thousand pounds in gold. This debt was never claimed, for John Moore was a wealthy planter, and patriotic feeling dominated all minds at that time. This debt, was I believe, still recognised on the American Treasury books up to the life-time of our Grandfather John Peter Ludwig (Louis) Trapmann, whose wife Mary Bowen Moore was the Grandaughter of this John Moore.

I have not been able to find out whether the debt is still on record, but I am trying to get some information on this point.

The Moores appear to have been a very handsome family, for their good looks are frequently mentioned in contemporary writings. Flagg in his "Live and letters of Washington Allston" says that the three daughters of the above mentioned John Moore were reputed the most beautiful women of the Colony. One of these ladies Elisabeth by name, married a de Neufville, a Huguenot, and the love-story of their son and his first cousin Rachel Moore is so romantic, and gives such a picture of the life in Charleston in the XVIII century, that I have thought it worth telling in detail.

De Neufville fell in love with his cousin Rachel when they were little more than boy and girl, and although there was no real engagement the two young people considered themselves betrothed.

Educational advantages were few in Charleston in those days, and it was therefore the custom amongst the better families to send their sons to Europe to complete their education. This tradition lasted down to our own parents time, for both Mother, and Father were educated in Europe.

Young de Neufville was therefore sent to College in England, and for the first years the lovers corresponded regularly. Whether after a certain time the young man neglected to write to his Lady-love, or whether the letters were lost in the transit, or perhaps even intercepted, is not clear, but the fact remains that Rachel ceased to hear from her lover. When month after month went by with no news of de Neufville, and months grew into years, Rachel's parents, wishing her to marry, pressed the suit

of a rich, and attractive young widower, Captain William Allston, the owner of a large plantation in the Colony.

For a long time Rachel refused to consider the proposal, until at last having been convinced by her parents that de Neufville was dead, she accepted Allston, and married him.

Like most of the wealthier planters, besides his plantation, Allston owned a house in Charleston in the fashionable quarter of the town; namely "The Battery" the sea front overlooking the harbour.

It was shortly after their marriage that a ship making for Charleston was wrecked just outside the harbour. A small party in one of the ships boats tried to reach the shore in a terrible sea. The boat capsised, all hands being drowned, with the exception of one man who being a strong swimmer, struggled through the waves and succeeded in gaining the land.

More dead than alive he staggered to the first house within reach, and asking for help, was taken in, and on enquiring whose house it was, he was told it was Captain Allston's. A few moments later the door of the parlour into which he had been shown opened, and Rachel Allston stood upon the threshold. She gave the shipwrecked man one look, and fainted; for the man before her was de Neufville, the lover of her girlhood for whom she had waited in vain through the weary years, and believing him to be dead, had wed another. Having escaped death by little short of a miracle he had come home to claim her, alas too late!

It is a pathetic, and romantic little story, which reads almost like a fairy tale, and yet it is true in every detail. De Neufville died soon after his dramatic home-coming of Yellow fever, the scourge of the South. The date of the shipwreck is given as 1778.

Captain Allston also only lived a few years, and Rachel was left to bring up a family of five children single-handed, and educate her gifted son Washington who became America's most distinguished artist of that day.

I have a small picture of Washington Allston, a copy of a portrait reproduced in Flagg's "Life and letters of Washington Allston". A picture of Rachel Allston now in the possession of Miss Helen Allston of Charleston, painted when she was a young woman is referred to in this same Work as proving that her reputation for beauty was well deserved. A second portrait painted in later life, is now in the possession of Cornelius Vanderbilt in New York.

Mary Bowen Moore (Trapmann) was the niece of this lady, being the daughter of John Elias Moore Rachel's brother. She is the Grandmother whose portrait I have, and although the painting is poor, it is evident that she inherited the good looks of the Moores. She is buried in St. Michael's churchyard in Charleston. Her gravestone bears the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary Bowen Trapmann born 22 January 1799, died 2 nd. October 1845".

Her mother Francis Moore, the wife of John Elias is also buried there "died 29 th. December 1855 aged 86 years and 9 months", her gravestone records.

Several other Moore graves are in this same churchyard. A Dr. William Bowen Moore, the only son of Mrs. Francis Moore aged 36 years died 1813. (This is the great-uncle whose portrait I have) and two further Moores, William Francis, died 1853 aged 21, and John Elias aged 20. No date is given, but only his age.

One Trapmann gravestone on which the writing is so efaced that I could only make out the surname, must I think be Peter Ludwig's father, but I cannot be sure of this.

Grandfather Trapmann's grave is inscribed "Louis Trapmann born in Frankfurt-on-the-Main Germany 15 th. June A. D. 1786 died in this Parish of St. John's Berkeley 2 nd. May 1855".

The Trapmanns we have tracked back to the land of their origin in Germany. They were of Yeoman stock (Gross Bauern), and owned Farmlands at a place called Windraths, near Ronsdorf between Elberfeld and Barmen. There are two small rivulets running through the land which once was theirs, one being called the Trapp, is doubtless the origin of the name of Trapmann. A very early Church, and school-house the archives record, were built on land given by a Trapmann of the day to the community, for which gift they bound themselves to deliver to the Donor, and his heirs two fat geese each Michaelmas!

I have not been able to find out anything very definite about the Villeponteux, or the Vanderhorst Ancestors, except that they were both Huguenot families, and plantation owners. In "Historic houses of South Carolina" by Harriette Kershaw Leiding, photographs of two Vanderhorst houses are reproduced, one in Chapel street Charleston, the other on Kiawah Island, where presumably their plantation was.

These are all Father's family.

Mother was a Miss Rose. Her father Arthur Gordon Rose, who married Elisabeth Gardner (his second wife) was the son of Alexander Rose, whose father Hugh Rose the Laird of Kilravock Castle Nairn Scotland, was married four times, and produced no less than 24 children!

"The Family of Rose of Kilravock" gives a full history of the family and Alexander Rose, Mother's Grandfather is mentioned as "a merchant and factor in South Carolina". He emigrated to America in 1772, and married Margaret, the daughter of William Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and Governor of that State.

The „Charleston Gazette" of January 26 th. 1779 gives the following notice of their marriage "Last Thursday Alexander Rose of this town was married to the amiable Miss Peggy Smith, the daughter of the Honorable Wm. Smith Esqre. deceased, late Chief Justice of New York".

Arthur Gordon Rose our Grandfather, was up to the close of the civil war Governor of the Bank of Charleston, and received in recognition of his services a very handsome set of silver of which we four grandchildren each possess several pieces. He was twice married, the Roses still living in the South being the descendants from his first marriage. Mother was the only surviving child of his second family.

I have been able to collect the following details about the Smith Ancestors.

William Smith Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, was the son of Thomas Smith. Thomas's father William Smith, was a soldier of the Commonwealth, who left his original home at Isle of Ely Cambridgeshire, to settle at Newport Pagnell Buckinghamshire. He is buried in the South Aisle on the south side of the font in the parish church of Newport Pagnell. The tomb contains not only the remains of his wife Elisabeth, but of her father James Hartley, and his wife, who both died of the plague June 27. 1666. The Hartleys were of old Lancashire stock the family Place being Strangwicke Hall Lancashire. Two sons of this Wm. Smith emigrated to

the Colonies. William known as "Port-Royal Smith" settled in Jamaica, while Thomas, who followed later established himself in New York, and was the father of our Great-Great-Grandfather Judge William Smith by his wife Susanna Odell.

A note by this Ancestor dated 9 Dec. 1796 referring to his parents says "The Odells, including a son of Thomas Smith and his wife Susanna, be buried in the churchyard before the South porch at Simpson, four miles from Newport Pagnell. The dust of a train of ancestors are in the church".

William Smith was born in England in 1697 at Newport Pagnell, and emigrated to America at the age of 18, with his parents. He entered Yale University, graduated there in 1719, and studied for the Bar. He rose rapidly and was soon a prominent lawyer, known for his ability and integrity of character. Recognising the limited educational possibilities of the Colony at that date, he turned his attention to the founding of schools where his own sons, and those of others, could receive a classical education. It was owing to his efforts that the first schools of this kind were established in New York. Later he did the same thing with regard to the Public Library and it was on his initiative that the first Public Library of New York was founded.

In 1751 he became Governor of the State, and later Attorney General, and Advocate General. After having refused the office of Judge of the Supreme Court in 1760, he was prevailed upon to accept it three years later, which post he held until his death in 1769.

He married first Mary Hett the daughter of René, and Blanche Hett (Dubois) This ancestress is said to be buried in the "Old South church in New York" but I was not able

to identify the church. I imagine that it must be a Presbyterian church, as Thomas Smith, Judge Wm. Smith's father founded the first Presbyterian church in New York.

This ancestors Thomas Smith is buried on what used to be his son Thomas's plantation, known as "Smith's Clove" Orange County New York. The present town of Munroe stands on this property.

William Smith and Mary Hett had fourteen children according to the fashion of the day. They were:

1. William, Chief Justice of New York (as his father was before him) and later of Canada, where he emigrated to. He is known as the author of the best history of New York.
2. Susanna married Robert James Livingston of New York.
3. Mary married Abraham Keteltas of Jamaica Long Island.
4. ?
5. Thomas married Elisabeth Lynsen.
6. James physician.
7. John.
8. Anne married Bothwick.
9. ?
10. Catherine married John Gordon of Charleston S. C.
11. Martha married Col. Hawks May of Fish Hill N. Y. (famous in the Revolution).
12. Samuel died unmarried in Charleston S. C.
13. Margaret married Alexander Rose of Charleston S. C. (our Ancestress).
14. Joshua Hett ("The unfortunate dupe of Arnold and André, while wholly ignorant of their plans. He was the author of the well-known 'Narrative of the causes which led to the death of Major André'. He lived at the time of the Revolution at the famous Smith House at Haverstraw which still remains an interesting relic of the past").

From an article in the "New York Evening Post" June 8 1901, in connection with a death in the family, the following details are given concerning "The Smith Family of New York".

"The present head of the seventh generation of the house, so far as America is concerned, is Charles Bainbridge a member of the Bar. The eighth generation Eugene Keteltas, son of Charles Bainbridge. Female descendants of William and Elisabeth,*) are to be found in the following families:

Bothwick, Budd, Delafield, Donning, Doyle Gordon, Hay, Rerbert, Keteltas, Livingston, Mackie, Mallet, Maturin, Rose, Ross, Stewart, Tallmafge, Temple and Terrans."

This is all that I have been able to collect concerning our ancestors during my first visit to America in the winter of 1925.

I give the genealogical trees of the Moores, and of the Roses on two separate sheets, showing the descent down to my own two sons Friedrich-Wilhelm and Hans-Ludwig.

*) This must be a mistake and should be Mary, for Judge Wm. had no children by his second wife.

Leila von Meister.

MOORES

Colonel James Moore
(son of Roger Moore leader
of the Irish Rebellion. Gov.
of S. C. 1700. d. 1706)

Margaret Yeamans
(daughter of Sir John
Yeamans Bart)

John Moore
(brother of James second
Gov. living in 1724)

Rachel Villeponteux
(Huguenot family)

John Moore
(under age in 1735)

Elisabeth Vanderhorst
(Huguenot family)

John Elias Moore
(b. 1763 brother of Rachel
Allston)

Francis Bowen
(daughter of Bowen of
Providence R. I.)

Mary Bowen Moore

John Peter Ludwig (Louis)
Trapmann
(b. 1786. d. 1819)

William Hume Trapmann
b. 1830. d. 1915)

Eliza Gardner Rose
(daughter of Arthur Gordon
Rose b. 1841. d. 1912)

Leila Gardner Trapmann
b. 1871.)

Wilhelm von Meister
b. 1863)

Friedrich-Wilhelm and Hans-Ludwig von Meister
(b. 1903) (b. 1906)

ROSES

Alexander Rose
(son of Hugh Rose, Laird of
Kilravock Castle. b. 1772)

Margaret Smith
(daughter of Judge Wm. Smith
of New York)

Arthur Gordon Rose
(President of the Bank of
Charleston
b. 1798. d. 1883)

Elisabeth Gardner
(b. 1812. d. 1886)

Eliza Gardner Rose
(b. 1841. d. 1912)

William Hume Trapmann
(b. 1830. d. 1915)

Leila Gardner Trapmann
b. 1871)

Wilhelm von Meister
(b. 1863)

Friedrich-Wilhelm and Hans-Ludwig von Meister
(b. 1903) (b. 1906)

Appendix.

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